

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
20 December 2001 (20.12.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/97567 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H05B 3/34**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/06447

(22) International Filing Date: 7 June 2001 (07.06.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0014327.1 12 June 2000 (12.06.2000) GB

(71) Applicant: **KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.** [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(72) Inventors: **TILBURY, Nancy, A.**; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **ALLEN, Juliette**; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **MAMA,**

Kyriakos; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **ARKSEY, Jenny**; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). **MARMAROPOULOS, George**; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

(74) Agent: **WHITE, Andrew, G.**; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., Prof Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

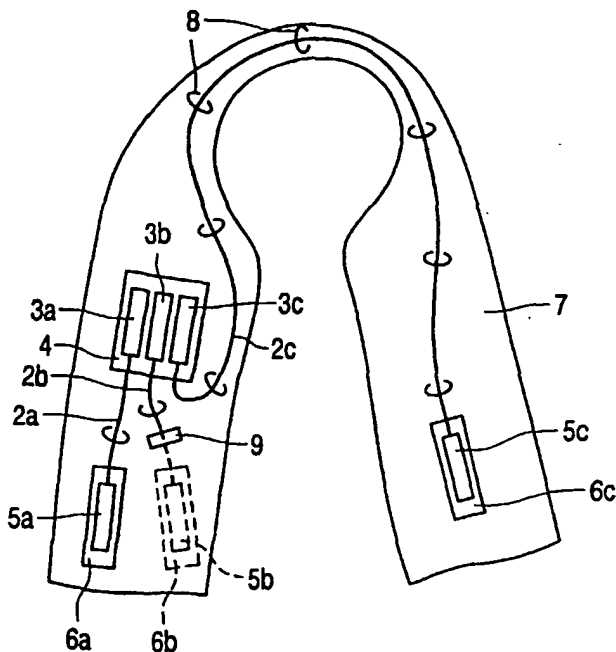
(81) Designated States (*national*): CN, JP, KR.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).

Published:
— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: CABLING STRUCTURE IN GARMENTS



(57) Abstract: A wiring structure (1) for incorporation into garments allows electrical or electronic equipment carried about the person to be connected together. The cabling structure comprises cabling of electrical conductors or optical fibres (2a, 2b, 2c) and cabling terminations (3a, 3b, 3c, 5a, 5b, 5c) in the form of connector components. The connector components facilitate connection and disconnection with the electrical or electronic equipment and in order to do so are provided in the finished garment at accessible locations. The cable terminations are mounted on fabric portions (4, 6a, 6b, 6c) allowing attachment with garments using traditional garment construction techniques. A fabric carrier piece (7) may be provided.

WO 01/97567 A1

DESCRIPTION

CABLING STRUCTURE IN GARMENTS

5 The present invention relates to a cabling structure for use in garments and in particular to a cabling structure for interconnection of devices.

 The task of integrating or fitting electrical and electronic apparatus within clothing presents a number of problems to the designer. When more
10 than one piece of apparatus is provided, or when equipment is spatially distributed as sub-components, there may be a requirement for the devices to communicate with each other. This can be done using conventional wires spanning between apparatus or components, but the resulting trailing or hanging wires are unsightly, inconvenient and when carried about the person
15 can easily lead to accidents causing damage to the apparatus or user.

 An example of a garment of the type recited in the opening paragraph is given in US patent 5,148,002 (Kuo et al) which describes a multi-functional garment comprised of an outer shell garment and a number of electronic modules, including heating, communications and display devices.

20 A further example of a garment of the type recited in the opening paragraph is given in US patent 4,539,700 (Sato) which describes a personal portable audio device in the form of a garment having a number of pockets for receiving components of the system, with a pair of speakers for reproduction of the audio being provided in the left and right shoulder portions of the garment:
25 the wiring from the audio signal source component to the speakers is hidden within the garment construction, including connectors within the pockets for establishing electrical connection to a device placed therein.

 It is an object of the present invention to provide a way to interconnect
30 such apparatus that will not suffer from the problems of trailing wires.

 In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a transmission cabling structure for use in garments, said structure

including at least one cable portion and at least one cabling termination wherein the termination is mounted on a fabric portion. By mounting the terminations on fabric portions the terminations may be easily fixed to garments by attaching the fabric portion to the garment using traditional garment construction techniques. The at least one termination may comprise
5 a connector component. In this case, the connector component can serve to facilitate electrical or optical connection to be established with an at least one of the cabling portions.

Thus by providing a cabling structure for use in garments, the cabling
10 structure can be used to connect together the various pieces of apparatus being carried by a person. Because the garment is provided with the cabling structure the at least one cable portion can be routed within the garment thereby avoiding the occurrence of trailing wires. Electrical or electronic apparatus may be provided with connector components suitable for mating
15 with the connector components of the cabling structure to facilitate easy connection and disconnection with the cabling structure.

Preferably the cabling structure is constructed to be washable without sustaining damage from the washing process. The washing process can include a wet cleaning process, as is widespread in the home environment, or
20 a dry cleaning process.

The cabling structure may further comprise a fabric carrier piece configured for incorporation into a garment and on which the remainder of the cabling structure is carried. The inclusion of a fabric carrier piece allows the pre-fabrication of a cabling structure which can be subsequently incorporated
25 into a garment using traditional fabric construction techniques to attach the fabric carrier piece to the garment. Advantageously, this permits construction of a garment which includes the pre-fabricated cabling structure using standard production facilities and workforce skills normally found within the garment construction industry.

30

The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment of a transmission cabling structure made in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 shows a second embodiment of a transmission cabling structure made in accordance with the present invention; and

5 Figure 3 shows a garment incorporating the transmission cabling structure of Figure 2.

Referring to Figure 1, a transmission cabling structure 1 includes three cable portions 2a, 2b, 2c each terminating at one end at cabling first terminals 10 3a, 3b, 3c respectively. In this example each of these terminations is mounted on a common fabric portion 4. Each cable portion 2a, 2b, 2c terminates at its other end at cable terminations 5a, 5b, 5c respectively. In this example each of these terminations is mounted on an individual fabric portion 6a, 6b, 6c respectively.

15 By mounting cable terminations on fabric portions, the fabric portions and therefore cable terminations can be attached to a garment using construction techniques known in the garment construction industry. Such techniques include sewing, the use of fastening components and the use of adhesive. The use of the term fabric portions in this context may be 20 understood to include woven, knitted, rolled or felted material and other such materials. Indeed, the fabric parts 4, 6a, 6b, 6c could be of any woven, non-woven, natural or man-made sheet material suitable for use in garment construction processes.

The cabling portions are internally routed around the garment and may 25 be guided using, for example, loops, tubing, conduits. Guiding may also be achieved using guides formed by selectively stitching together regions of garment lining.

The cable portions preferably include one or more electrical conductors and / or optical fibres. The cable may be screened to block electromagnetic 30 interference. In the most basic form, cable portions may terminate to expose the one or more electrical conductors and / or optical fibres. However, in this example the cable terminations are each provided with an electrical connector

component suitable for mating with electrical connectors associated with electrical or electronic apparatus. In some situations connector adapter arrangements may be employed allowing electronic equipment with conventional connectors to be connected with the structure of the present invention. Preferably the electrical connector components facilitate easy connection and disconnection. One example of an electrical connector component includes the use of so-called press-studs or pop fasteners, as are widespread within the garment construction industry. The electrical connector component may instead be replaced with an optical connector component. The connector component may comprise of both electrical and optical connectors.

Referring to Figure 2, the transmission cabling and structure of Figure 1 is shown but now provided with a fabric carrier piece 7. The carrier piece is preferably constructed of a fabric material but may alternatively be of a non-fabric material that is suitable for incorporation into a garment, such as flexible sheet material. The carrier piece is configured for incorporation into a garment. The carrier piece of this example is for incorporation into a jacket which results in a saddle-like shape appearance. One or more of the fabric portions 4, 6a, 6b, 6c may be attached directly to the carrier piece 7, although in this example they are not. However, the carrier piece 7 may be provided with retaining means in the form of loops 8 for holding the cable portions 2a, 2b, 2c. The loops may be of elasticated or non elastic fabric, formed from Velcro™ or be formed of sewing thread or the like. The fabric carrier piece 7 is provided with an aperture 9 allowing cable portion 2b to pass from one side of the carrier piece 7 to the other. The aperture may be provided using standard fabric construction techniques and in this case is provided as a button hole.

Referring to Figure 3, internal components which are not visible from the outside of the jacket are shown with broken lines for clarity. Broken lines illustrate the placement of the cabling structure 1, including the carrier piece 7 within a jacket 10. The first cabling terminations 3a, 3b, 3c and cable terminations 5a and 5c are shown with solid lines because these are

accessible from the exterior of the jacket for use. Cabling termination 5b is also accessible but from the inside of the jacket. Each termination is fastened to the jacket by stitching the termination fabric portions 4, 6a, 6b, 6c directly to the garment using fabric construction techniques readily available within the garment construction industry. The terminations may be temporarily covered by providing garment flap portions or the like. Advantageously, the arrangement provides a comfortable and robust solution with the wiring placed in a way to avoid annoyance and provide distribution of weight. Other arrangements and placements are possible as will be understood by the person skilled in the art. For example the number of cables and connectors may be varied, as may be the placement of the cables and connectors. The cabling structure may be included in other garments such as trousers and clothing accessories such as scarves, headgear or the like. Indeed when more than one garment is provided with the cabling structure the garments may be connected together as will be apparent to the person skilled in the art. The cabling structure may include one or more antenna component suitable for use with a radio receiver, mobile telephone or Global Positioning System information receiver or other such wireless applications. The electrical or electronic devices can include personal audio equipment, mobile telecommunications apparatus, personal digital assistants, location establishing equipment, wearable computing equipment and input / output devices.

From reading the present disclosure other modifications will be apparent to the person skilled in the art. Such modifications may involve other features which are already known in the design, manufacture and use of systems and devices and component parts thereof and which may be used instead of or in addition to features already described herein.

CLAIMS

1. A transmission cabling structure (1) for use in garments, said structure including at least one cable portion (2a, 2b, 2c) and at least one
5 cabling termination (3a, 3b, 3c; 5a, 5b, 5c) wherein the termination is mounted on a fabric portion (4; 6a, 6b, 6c).

2. A cabling structure in accordance with claim 1 wherein the at least one termination comprises a connector component (3a, 3b, 3c; 5a, 5b,
10 5c).

3. A cabling structure in accordance with claim 2 wherein the connector component (3a, 3b, 3c; 5a, 5b, 5c) facilitates electrical connection to be established with an at least one of the cabling portions (2a, 2b, 2c).
15

4. A cabling structure in accordance with claim 2 or 3 wherein the connector component (3a, 3b, 3c; 5a, 5b, 5c) facilitates optical connection to be established with the at least one cabling portions (2a, 2b, 2c).

20 5. A cabling structure in accordance with claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein the cabling structure is constructed to be washable without sustaining damage.

6. A cabling structure in accordance with any one or more of claims 1 to 5 and further comprising a fabric carrier piece (7) shaped to facilitate
25 incorporation into a garment and attached over at least a part of its length to the or each cable portion (2a, 2b, 2c).

7. A cabling structure in accordance with claim 6 wherein the carrier piece (7) is attachable to a garment using conventional garment construction
30 techniques.

8. A cabling structure in accordance with any one or more of claims 1 to 7 and further comprising an antenna.

9. A garment (10) comprising the transmission cabling structure of
5 any one or more of claims 1 to 8.

1/2

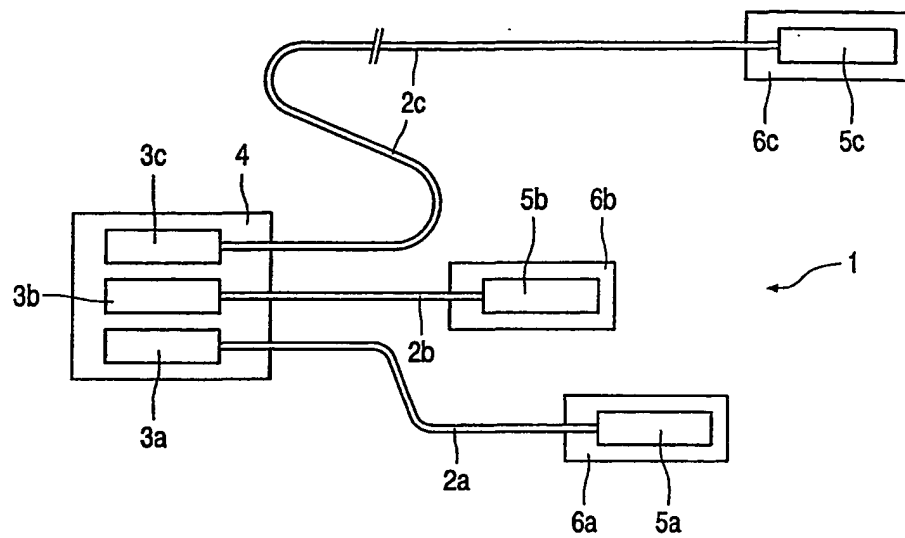


FIG. 1

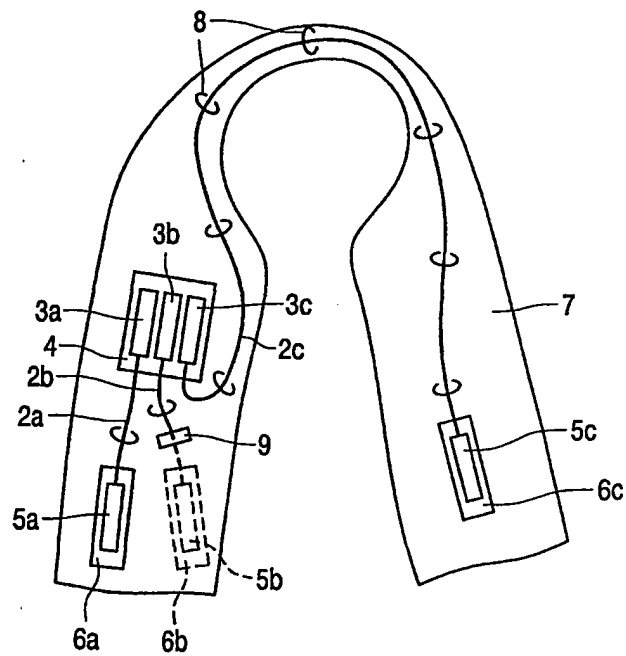


FIG. 2

2/2

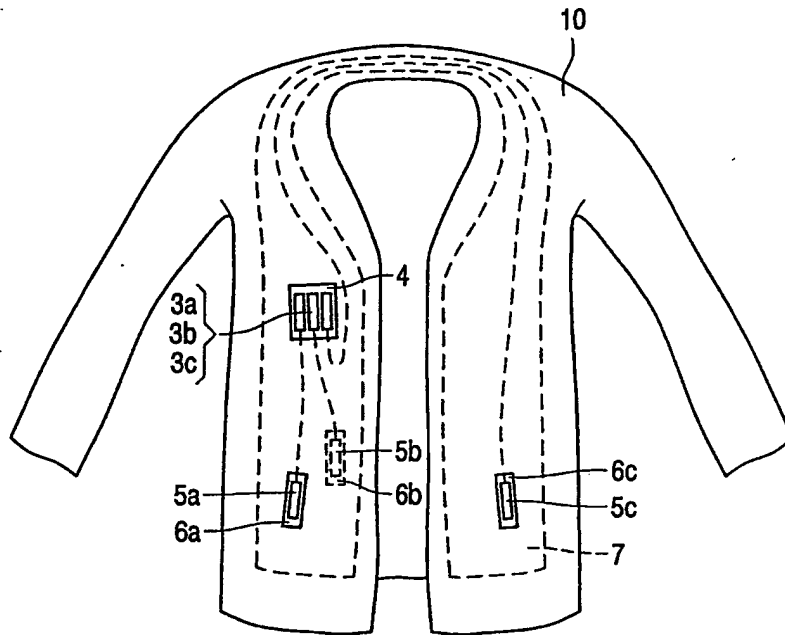


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/06447

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H05B3/34

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H05B A41D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 977 517 A (GROSJEAN DOUGLAS MARTIN) 2 November 1999 (1999-11-02) column 1, line 48 - line 52 column 3, line 49 - line 67 claims 5,6,9; figures 1,2	1-3,5-7, 9
X	US 2 277 772 A (LOUIS MARICK) 31 March 1942 (1942-03-31) column 3, line 37 - line 66; figures 1,2,4,6,7	1-3,6,7, 9
X	US 5 032 705 A (BATCHELLER BARRY D ET AL) 16 July 1991 (1991-07-16) column 4, line 15 - line 26 column 7, line 56 - column 8, line 3 column 9, line 14 - line 30; claims 19-21; figures 2,3,6,7	1-3,5,9

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 August 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/08/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Castanheira Nunes, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/06447

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5977517 A	02-11-1999	NONE	
US 2277772 A	31-03-1942	NONE	
US 5032705 A	16-07-1991	NONE	